

JUL 13 '22

# The Weather

Showers today; cooler tonight; fair tomorrow. See page 5.

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# The Washington Herald

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1922.

## Market Trend

Accurately told in financial columns of The Herald.

PRICE ONE CENT

## HARD COAL MEN URGE SEPARATE ARBITERS' BODY

Operators Accept Harding Plan, But Suggest Modifications.

## MINE WORKERS CONSIDER REPLY

Policy Committee Will Make Final Report Saturday.

The anthracite operators are the first to fall in line with President Harding's mine strike proposal. But the strings they attach to their acceptance tend to confirm the growing belief that all parties concerned will demand modifications. Agreeing to the President's suggestion that pending a permanent scale "the mine workers are to return to work on the scale of wages which expired last March," the anthracite operators, nevertheless, counter the general arbitration proposal of the President with the following suggestions:

1. That a separate commission study and arbitrate the anthracite controversy.
2. That this commission fix a wage scale other than the present scale as provided in the President's proposal.
3. That a temporary wage scale expiring March, 1923, will not prevent "a recurrence of the present unfortunate situation."

### Call on President.

The anthracite operators' acceptance was made by the regular operators' scale committee, headed by S. D. Warriner, of Philadelphia, who, accompanied by the other three members of the group, conferred with the President late yesterday at the White House. Following the conference, the President announced the acceptance. While making the three major suggestions the basis of their acceptance, nevertheless the anthracite operators carefully outlined their position "throughout the fruitless negotiations which have been held with the mine workers. This stand in brief favors a lower wage and a reasonable means of wage adjustment from time to time to meet the changing economic conditions of the country."

Pending the meeting of the miners' policy committee here Saturday, the anthracite negotiations will be held in abeyance, and the operators' acceptance is believed to be merely the first of the three group expressions which must be recorded before any further steps can be taken toward settling the strike.

### Lewis Studies Reply.

However, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, and Vice President Philip Murray, now in Washington, are both studying the anthracite operators' lengthy reply of acceptance. They believe the stand to be taken by the bituminous operators. They are expected to bear in mind the strings tied to the anthracite reply in making theirs.

It is expected that no serious opposition will be offered the suggestion of the operators that "because of the wide difference in the problems that confront the anthracite and bituminous industries, a practically impossible for one commission to study and decide the questions in controversy within a reasonable period of time."

However, exception may be taken by the miners on the serious suggestion that "the anthracite operators cannot escape the conviction that the re-establishment of the scale of wages in effect from April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1922, even as a temporary expedient, will only harass rather than assist the effort to restore normal conditions."

### Predict Another Strike.

The miners, it was said, may also reply to the third suggestion, that a temporary wage scale will only bring another strike next year. The operators, in expanding this suggestion, declared that their understanding "that the commission shall be empowered and directed to devise a method by which periodical disturbances may be avoided, and by which wages and working conditions may be automatically adjusted, by negotiation if possible, and if not by such machinery as the commission shall set up, and that its decision in this regard shall be binding on both parties."

"We agree to abide without reservation or qualification by the findings of a commission so to be appointed and empowered."

Awaiting the arrival of the miners' policy committee, President Lewis called on Secretary Davis yesterday and is said to have asked for further explanation of certain phases of the President's arbitration proposal.

Inquire as to Status. The miners particularly desire to know officially whether President Harding is satisfied that the men representing the bituminous operators are duly authorized to negotiate a strike settlement to be applied to every operator in the United States, it was said.

## Monarchists Fete Assassins Who Killed Rathenau

Escape Aided by Hundreds; Ludendorff Fears Bolshevism.

BERLIN, July 12.—An amazing proof of the strength of monarchism in Germany is shown in the nation-wide chase for the murderers of Foreign Minister Rathenau. After a 100-mile race by automobiles, trains, motorcycles and ferries, the two assassins who have been surrounded escaped because they were aided by hundreds of monarchists throughout Saxony and Prussia.

The police are arresting many for having harbored, fed and given money to the murderers. It is stated the assassins were entertained, feted and toasted on the estates of the old royalty, where they were provided with transportation and money.

Ludendorff has published a statement regarding the proposed entry of the independent Socialist party into the government with the possibility of a cabinet being formed from a Socialist coalition. "A Socialist government would mean disaster because it would Bolshevize Germany," says Gen. Ludendorff. Concerning the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, he declares: "A year ago, the Communists planned a murder campaign against the ministers, that is the solution of Dr. Rathenau's assassination. In serious political circles there are no murder organizations."

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## PLAN TO TRANSFER GUARDIANS' POWER TO JUVENILE COURT

Commissioners Consider Proposal to Abolish Board.

## TO PROTECT HOMES

Probationary System for Both Parent and Child Is Urged.

District officials yesterday had under consideration a new plan for reorganization of Washington child welfare agencies whereby the Board of Children's Guardians would be abolished and control of children vested in the Juvenile Court.

Enlarging the scope of operations of the Juvenile Court, according to the plan, the Board of Children's Guardians would be reduced from more than 1,800 to approximately 500. And most of these, it is said, would be cared for in their own homes. The only children who would be taken from their parents' homes would be delinquents and those who have no means of support. Children of delinquent parents would be included in the first class.

### Features of Plan.

1. Assign to the Juvenile Court authority to commit children to homes and institutions and to restore children to parents upon the court's approval of a petition by the parents.
2. As a protection to the home, to vest the Juvenile Court with power to place both home and child on probation, children to be removed only after probation is disregarded.
3. Abolish the Board of Children's Guardians, or have it function in the care of children only as an agent of the court.
4. Use the Industrial Home School for incorrigible wards, children on short time commitment and emergency cases. In this way it is hoped to eliminate the so-called deplorable conditions uncovered in

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## MANY AT WALTER REED GIVE BLOOD TO SAVE WOUNDED

More Than Fifty on Active Duty at Hospital on Transfusion List.

The strange "waiting list" on record reposes in a desk at Walter Reed Hospital.

On it are the names of more than fifty men, all of them soldiers on duty at the hospital. Out there they are known as blood donors. By entering their names on the list they have signified a willingness to give a pint or more of their blood whenever called upon.

Hardly a day passes but the hospital surgeons call for new and healthy blood to transfuse into the veins of some shattered war veteran.

Many Have Given Blood. No confusion follows the appeal for blood. There is no frantic search for someone willing to make the sacrifice such as is often the case at private institutions. Here is what happens:

## FRANCE SCORNS GERMANS' PLEA TO RETAIN GOLD

July 15 Payment Must Be Made, Says Poincare.

## DUBOIS DELAYS VOTE FOR ORDERS

Officials Believe Berlin Will Be Granted Moratorium.

PARIS, July 12.—Germany's request to the reparations commission that she be freed from cash indemnity payments until the end of 1924 will be entirely unsatisfactory to Premier Poincare, it is learned from a reliable semi-official source. That section of the German note to the commission, in which she admitted having the money to meet the July 15 payment of 22,000,000 gold marks, but suggests that under the circumstances she be not required to pay now has aroused resentment in unofficial quarters.

While stressing the fact that the decision lies with the reparations commission, it is learned authoritatively that officials here believe the moratorium asked by Germany will be granted on condition that the forthcoming July payment is made.

### Awaits Poincare's Orders.

M. Dubois, the French member of the reparations commission, undoubtedly will lay a copy of the German request before Premier Poincare and await instructions before casting his vote. In any event, the French government is not expected to entertain suggestions for aiding Germany in her present crisis until the guarantee committee, which is now in Berlin, reports on Germany's ability to pay.

Germany's excuse for not wishing to complete the cash payment due next Saturday seem inadequate in French quarters as do her reasons for the collapse of the mark. French authorities are inclined to take with a grain of salt, Germany's protestations that she has "taken important means to thwart the fall" of the mark.

### Suspicious of Germany.

Many here are frankly suspicious that Germany is demanding a moratorium extending through 1924 is merely playing her old game of asking her maximum and then receding gradually, and taking in the end anything she can get.

The Technical organ, is unusually bitter over the decision of the reparations commission to cut the July 15 payment down to 22,000,000 from the figure of 50,000,000 by crediting Germany with the interest on the reparations reserve fund and payments for coal and dyestuffs sold by her to the Textile Alliance and the government of Luxembourg.

The reparations commission, it is declared, has failed to give Germany's creditors the guarantee they had a right to expect. The French delegate is doing his best, the Temps says, but he stands alone in his position and his position grows more difficult daily.

## PRETTY VAGRANT ON HUNGER STRIKE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—A pretty girl arrested as a housewife wanderer, at Media, near here July 3, is on a hunger strike at the Delaware County Jail. She has refused information concerning herself except to declare she is of a prominent family. Constable Zeebley found her wandering along a lonely road in Bath Township, dressed in a thunderstorm. She was fashionably dressed and had a suspicious. He invited her into his automobile and she accepted. He drove to Magistrate Williamson's house in Media, where a hearing was held.

She was committed to jail for 30 days and since then has refused to eat.

## THREE DEAD, SCORE INJURED IN WRECK

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—Three were killed and a score injured in a head-on collision between a Missouri and Pacific passenger train and a freight train here tonight.

whose blood matches that of the patient. The volunteer's blood already has been "typed." He is summoned and the transfusion quickly follows.

More than half of the 500 enlisted men on duty at Walter Reed at one time have given blood. They have permitted blood to be transfused from their veins into those of a patient.

Given 10 Days' Leave. Their only reward is ten days' leave away from the hospital or ten days of recreation within the hospital grounds, this that they may regain their strength.

The waiting list always has fifty or more names on it. Whenever the number threatens to run below fifty an appeal for volunteers is issued. But this is seldom, according to Capt. Kinberger, assistant head of the hospital laboratory.

No man is permitted to give his blood twice within a period of two months. All the donors are men on active duty at the hospital and include attendants, ambulance drivers, general police, laboratory men, and clerks.

## THEY DO SAY THE SIGHT OF IT HAS GIVEN HIRAM THE FEVER AGAIN.—By J. N. Darling.



## KING BILL PERMITS C. T. CO. TO ABSORB W. R. & E. SHARES

Presents New Bill Today To Combine District Railway Lines.

Another step toward the unification of the local street car service will be taken today when Senator William H. King introduces his bill to allow the Capital Traction Company to absorb the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

Drafting of the bill was completed late yesterday afternoon and carries the approval of many members of the Senate. The bill provides that the Capital Traction Company shall be authorized to acquire and hold the shares of common or preferred stock of any other corporation having franchise to operate street cars in the District.

### Would Exchange Stock.

In order to acquire the stock the Capital Traction Company would be allowed to issue shares of its preferred stock and to exchange it, share for share, with the stock of the Washington Railway and Electric Company or subsidiary companies. The stock substituted, according to the bill, shall bear the same interest as the stock for which it is substituted and have the same par value.

The bill makes the same provisions in regard to the exchange of common stock and also permits the Capital Traction Company to issue bonds which may be exchanged for the preferred or common stock of other companies operating street cars in the District.

The new measure, the shareholders of Washington Railway and Electric Company are not disposed to exchange their stock, the measure provides that the stock may be upon payment of the reasonable value as determined by the courts.

### Backed by Earning Power

It was explained that the new Capital Traction per cent preferred stock would be backed by the earning power of the Capital Traction Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Potomac Electric Power Company. These new shares, it was claimed, would be better security and a better investment than the 5 per cent bonds of the Washington Railway and Electric Company for which they would be exchanged.

The exchange, it was emphasized, would be a private transaction between the Capital Traction Company and the individuals holding stock in the Washington Railway and Electric Company. The board of directors of the Washington Railway and Electric Company would have nothing to do with the exchange, it was pointed out.

Upon securing the control of the Washington Railway and Electric Company the Capital Traction Company would elect its own officers and board of directors and take over the operation of the properties of the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

## Woman Drowns In Moonshine

Boarder Arrested, Husband Is Sought in Connection With Death.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Mrs. Frances Mesus, mother of four children, was found dead in the basement of her home last night. The woman, who is 45 years old, had been drowned in a barrel half filled with moonshine.

John Todars, 42 years old, a boarder in the Mesus home, is under arrest. Search was also instituted for Felix Mesus, her husband. The body was found by Todars when he returned from work.

Examination disclosed that death was due to drowning, but discolorations about the face indicated that she had been badly beaten. A neighbor said she had seen Mesus running from the house shortly after noon, after she had heard quarrelling.

In the basement police found four barrels of moonshine and more than fifty quart bottles.

## Shell Explosion Kills 8 Children

Bodies of Some Hurdled Fifty Feet Up In Air.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 12.—Eight children were instantly killed when a cast off artillery shell exploded on the rear porch of a dwelling here Wednesday.

Some of the bodies were hurled fifty feet into the air, witnesses said. Mrs. James Judd, nearly a quarter of a mile away, was struck by a flying fragment.

The rear of the house was wrecked. Trees in the back yard were splintered, and windows for blocks around were smashed. Several were injured slightly by flying fragments.

The shell was kept as a souvenir door weight by the father of the Workmen children and was thought to be dead. Whether the usual heat of the sun Wednesday set it off or whether one of the children accidentally struck it is not known.

Seven thousand Free State troops are to round up irregulars in Munster.

## SOVIETS REFUSE TO ALTER DEMANDS AT HAGUE PARLEY

Litvinoff Charges Bad Faith as Conference Proves Failure.

THE HAGUE, July 12.—The Hague conference on Russia is over—actually though not officially. While there has been no final rupture there seems to be little possibility of a resumption of negotiations without a climb-down by the Russians, and M. Litvinoff, the chief Soviet delegate, shows not the slightest indication of doing this.

The British are expected to make another effort to induce Litvinoff to reconsider his uncompromising attitude before trunks are packed, but it is declared on all sides that the conference is over.

The situation came to a climax when at the meeting of the property sub-committee, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, the British delegate, bluntly said there was no use in talking on forever, and permitting the Russians to rake over the old questions continually and to keep harking back to their old position of demanding credits first.

Admission that the conference has reached its final stage was made by Litvinoff in an interview later. He declared cynically that the non-Russian members had only one thing to do—find a pretext for blaming the rupture on the Soviet representatives. Litvinoff charged the non-Russian delegates with bad faith, saying the Soviets gave all the required replies, but received no information regarding credits.

He predicted that the non-Russian delegates would make a last declaration, pledging themselves not to make private settlements with Russia.

"But it will be only a scrap of paper," he said. "I know that one by one the European nations will come to us and will seek private deals and get the Soviets out of the country of 150,000,000. We will not accept the status of Turkey. We have fought for five years and we are ready to fight ten more."

## COLLADAY REVIEWS TAX LAW WITH BALL

Senator Ball, chairman of the Senate District Committee, and Edward F. Colladay, Republican national committeeman for the District, spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon discussing the District tax law.

Both Senator Ball and Colladay denied rumors that they would confer with the President regarding the personnel of the rent commission. Colladay said that upon his visit to the White House shortly after the passage of the Ball rent act he had said all he had to say upon the subject. The District tax law brief upon which Colladay has been steadily employed since the passage of the bill is nearing completion, but he was unable to say just when it will be ready to file.

## RAILROAD CHIEFS REJECT HOOPER'S PLEA TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE

## GOMPERS RAPS HARDING PLAN

Calls Proclamation "Denial of Democratic Methods."

President Harding's railroad strike proclamation "sanctifies" the Railroad Labor Board and its order "to glorify and authorize strike breaking," in the opinion of President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L.

"The President's proclamation overlooks fundamentals," Gompers declared yesterday. "It is a denial of democratic methods. It is an effort to perpetuate the impossible."

"The one way to operate the railroads in safety is to revive joint negotiations, bring justice to the workers and thus make possible a condition of safety of railroad equipment. The public is endangered not by what the workers may do, but by railroad equipment that is going from bad to worse and that cannot be kept in repair except by constant attention and efforts of the men who now find it impossible to work."

Gompers declared "the courage and solidarity of the workers in their resistance to arbitrary and autocratic orders is most commendable and ought to be applauded by every liberty-loving American."

## A. F. L. JOINS FIGHT TO PARALYZE RAIL SYSTEMS OF U. S.

Men in Outside Shops Will Refuse to Repair Locomotives.

## ORDER IS SENT OUT

Metal Trades Unionists Are Asked to Aid Striking Shopmen in Every Way.

The American Federation of Labor has now definitely entered the railroad shopmen's strike with the avowed purpose of tying up the transportation systems of the country. This will be effected, according to A. F. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, by refusal of union employes of outside railroad repair shops to make repairs on locomotives from roads involved in the strike.

"Since the Big Four Brotherhoods already have refused to do work formerly done by the shopmen," Berres said, "it is expected that repair work on locomotives will be at a standstill. Nine out of ten locomotives need some kind of repair work after every trip, and 15,000 out of the 70,000 locomotives in operation in the country need general repair work every month. At this rate it will not be long before transportation is tied up throughout the country."

### Order in Effect Now.

The American Locomotive Works, to which many of the railroads have sent their locomotives for repairs since the strike started July 1, are specifically affected by an order effective yesterday morning stopping all repair work on locomotives from struck roads. In the plants of this company, Berres said, there is enough work on new locomotives to keep the workmen busy and there will be no cessation of work unless attempts are made to force the men to do repair work.

To carry out the plan, Berres has written to all local metal trades councils, calling their attention to the telegram sent to the metal trades councils in localities in which the American Locomotive Company has plants.

The telegram directs the presidents of these locals "to give notice to local managements that repairs will not be done on locomotives coming from struck roads, becoming effective Wednesday morning, July 12."

### Will Give Every Help.

This action, the letter explains, was "taken upon the earnest solicitation of the organizations affiliated with the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, many of whom are also affiliated with the metal trade department. Every assistance that can be given to the shopmen now on strike on all railroads should be given. You will be kept advised of any further developments so that the membership of the council will be intimately acquainted with the situation."

Support for the railroads in this manner, Berres said, includes the co-operation of the boilermakers, electric workers, pipe fitters, plumbers, machinists, blacksmiths, molders, pattern makers, sheet metal workers, coppersmiths, painters, carpenters and helpers.

### Blames Hired Gunmen.

Jewell issued a statement tonight which, besides denying the unions are responsible for violence that has occurred in the strike, indicated he expected the walkout to continue in force.

Jewell's statement was interpreted as a reply to the proclamation of President Harding calling on all citizens to aid in maintaining order. Jewell emphatically denied the strikers as a body, are inciting violence at shop centers, and declared it has been caused by a "few irresponsible" and by "gunmen hired by the railroads."

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## UNIONS DENY FORCE

Jewell Blames Roads "Hired Gunmen" for Violence.

## LABOR BOARD HEAD IS "STILL HOPEFUL"

More Troops Are Sent to Clinton, Ill., Where Riot Is Feared.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Hopes of a speedy settlement in the strike of 400,000 railroad shopmen were smashed tonight when railroad executives rejected the proposal of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, that they begin peace negotiations with the strikers.

The railroad officials advised Hooper that they could not parley for peace "under present circumstances," and this was taken to mean that they would continue to refuse to enter negotiations as long as the shopmen are on strike.

The communication reiterates the position of the railroads that the strike is a conflict between the labor board and the shop crafts unions which the carriers prefer not to enter as active participants.

### Will Not Enter Conference.

The railroads, it is stated, have no intention of entering any conference which has as its object the abrogation, modification or even the reopening of the decisions already handed down by the board affecting wages and working conditions, and which resulted in the strike of shopmen.

Following Hooper's receipt of the communication of the railroad representatives, President M. Jewell of the associated shop crafts unions, would make no comment, although Jewell's recent secret sessions with Hooper led up to the latter's proposals to the carriers.

### Will Wire President.

Jewell said, however, that he would dispatch a telegram to President Harding in the morning. He refused to intimate what he would say, but it was believed that it would deal lengthily with the latest hearings in which all parties concerned were fully heard.

The text of the carriers' reply to Hooper is, in part:

"Replying to your inquiry of Monday, June 26, and Clinton on the occasion of your call this morning, we beg to say that while we, as chairmen of conference committees relating to railroad matters in the several sections of the country are without authority to speak for individual companies, we have no reason to believe that a meeting between the railroad companies and representatives of the striking employes can be arranged under present circumstances."

### Is Not Their Issue.

"This strike is a refusal to accept the results of the arbitration of the United States Railroad Labor Board pursuant to law, after exhaustive hearings in which all parties concerned were fully heard."

"After respectful consideration of your inquiry, the conclusion seems necessarily to follow, because of the strike, that it is inadvisable of the decision and order of the United States Railroad Labor Board—decision number 1025—and the controlling provisions of the transportation act, that the issue thus raised is not the issue of the transportation act, but the issue of the decision and order of the United States Railroad Labor Board, as contemplated by the transportation act."

### Such Parley Intolerable.

"This conclusion is confirmed by statements which have appeared in the public press to the effect that these representatives are willing to accept the results of the arbitration of the decision and order of the United States Railroad Labor Board, on strike, except through the further orderly processes before the United States Railroad Labor Board, as contemplated by the transportation act."

"On the other hand, a prompt recall of the strike order would permit resumption of former methods of conference and permit the consideration of any matters which these representatives of employes might desire to submit."

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